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PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23, 1905

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Information has reached The Journal that some unauthorized person has been attempting to make collections for the paper. The only authorized collectors representing The Pensacola Journal in the city are: Chas. F. Starn, W. Penn, Carl Cushman, Jesse H. Bryan, Emanuel I. Quinn. Be sure to pay no others as their receipts will not be countenanced by the office. Do not pay the carriers. They are not authorized to collect money for The Journal. Payments made to any others than those whose names are given are made at Subscriber's risk.

FRED A. SWEET, Manager Circulation.

Differences Over the Type of Canal.

The difference of opinion between the Board of Consulting Engineers of the Panama Canal Commission and the Commission and President Roosevelt as to the type of canal to be constructed across the isthmus bids fair to still further delay the actual work of digging the big ditch, especially as congress, which will finally decide the question, can be depended upon to thrash the matter over in detail at the coming session and may, even then, not reach a conclusion in the premises. The New Orleans States, discussing the present status of the matter has the following to say:

The board of consulting engineers appointed by President Roosevelt to pass upon the question of the type of canal to be constructed at Panama will in their forthcoming report recommend a sea-level waterway. But this decision will not be final, for the reason that the Panama Canal Commission has the right to disapprove of the recommendation of the consulting engineers. President Roosevelt also has the privilege of stating his views on the matter and last but not least, congress has the authority to approve or reject the decision in favor of a sea-level canal. Therefore we may rest assured that the subject is one that will receive thorough discussion in both the House and the Senate.

It is known that a majority of the American engineers on the board stood out strongly for a lock canal on a summit level of from 40 to 60 feet. They contended that such a canal besides meeting all the needs of commerce can be constructed for many millions less than a sea-level canal will cost, and can be made ready for use in a period of from five to seven years. On the other hand, a sea-level canal will add \$100,000,000 or more to the cost and not less than sixteen years will be required to complete it and this may be easily increased to twenty years, hence the present generation would derive no benefit from the water way.

It is safe to say that there are questions that will be earnestly discussed by congress and it is impossible at this time to even guess what the final decision will be. The longer the completion of the Panama canal is delayed, however, the better it will be for the interests of the transcontinental railway companies and these great corporations may be depended upon to exert their influence in behalf of a sea-level waterway, because if this plan is finally decided on their monopoly of the transcontinental traffic will continue for from sixteen to twenty years more. There is no reason to doubt, however, that the attention of congress will be called to the fact that some of the world's busiest and most profitable canals are those constructed with locks, such for instance as the Manchester and the Suez. St. Marie canals, hence congress will have to decide whether the benefits of a sea-level canal, with its great cost and the long time required to build it, will be sufficiently great to warrant the abandonment of the plans for a lock canal at such less cost and which can be opened to the ships of the world in five or six years after the construction has actually begun. The question is such a serious and important one as to justify the belief that congress will give to it the most careful consideration.

In any event there is no danger of Boss Murphy being compelled to return to the saloon business for a living.

Postmaster General Cortelyou is still chairman of the Republican National Campaign Committee and has not yet intimated any intention of relinquishing it. It is generally believed that his reason for hanging on so long is to keep the books of the

committee from possible investigation by the New York Insurance investigators.

The reputation Mr. Dewey is acquiring as a forgetful bids fair to rival that which he gained as a post prandial orator.

It was real mean of those Isle of Pines revolutionists to disturb Terrible Teddy right in the midst of his forthcoming message to congress.

The Birmingham Age-Herald says the passenger who leaves the door of a street car open is a degree worse than the end seat hog. Must be getting wintry up there.

Wonder what Mr. Taft thinks of Mr. Sharn's intention to resign from the cabinet for the purpose of furthering his chances for the g. o. p. nomination in 1908?

Senator Burton, of Kansas, while refusing to resign, agrees not to stand for another term. If the courts do their duty he will probably get a term in the pen, and a long one at that.

INJURIOUS TO TOWNS.
Great financial returns have already been realized under civic and local improvement auspices as the result of the removal of unsightly objects and by the development of public conveniences and more beautiful surroundings in city, town, village and home.

Billboards which deface streets, vacant lots and the open country are the only organized opposition to public betterments. In behalf of the societies represented at the Massachusetts conference for town betterment adopted this emphatic protest against and against the invasion of billboard advertising for the following reasons:

First.—Billboard advertising is a blight upon real estate values.

Second.—It is an injustice to individuals by its encroachment upon homes and private property.

Third.—It is an imposition upon the public, which has shown its appreciation of betterments by voluntary taxation for the beautifying of streets, parks and public property, adjoining which all billboards are obnoxious.

Fourth.—Billboard advertising is in reality a robbery of rights of individuals and communities by damage to property which it adjoins in violation of the underlying principle of law of the greatest good to the greatest number.

Fifth.—Billboard advertising is in no degree essential to the establishment and extension of business, having been largely relegated to patent medicines, liquors and nostrums.

We urge property owners to refrain from granting locations for billboards because of the damage and offense, to disregard which would appear to be lack of good citizenship.

The prejudice against billboard advertising requires not only individual protest, but the withholding of patronage from those who place advertising in this objectionable manner.—Boston Record.

THE SONG OF THE STEGOMYIA.

The stegomyia came, a sailing through the air.

From Mexico or Cuba or the Lord knows where.

There was pizen in the bite, there was venom in her eyes. She lit in Pensacola, and the feet began to fly.

The mayor he got busy, with his axes and his spades. He opened all the ditches and chopped down all the weeds.

But the stegomyia smiled and said, "don't you know the mayor thinks he knows it all, but that ain't so."

Then Porter started out with his fumigating corps. He screened up all the windows and shut up every door.

He vowed to drive her out and drown her in the sea. But the stegomyia chuckled as she sat up in a tree.

At last there came a wind from the far northwest. The stegomyia shivered and said she'd take a rest.

Let everybody hallow till Gabriel blows his horn. For the frost it is a coming and the stegomyia's gone.

She got out in a hurry and she never said goodbye. We hope she's still going as hard as she can fly.

Come hallow everybody, 'Tis the halcyon morn. For the frost it is a coming and the stegomyia's gone.

—Anonymous.

NEWS AND VIEWS FROM STATE PAPERS.

Stirring Things Up.

There are still malcontent politicians in Florida, but they refuse to keep still. The newest move is to attack the Buckman bill or law passed by the last legislature, by which the educational affairs of the state were remodeled and a permanent university established.

According to these malcontents the Buckman law is all wrong; it is terribly unconstitutional, horrible so; it disrupts the selfish scheme of a whole crowd and lets the other fellows in on the ground floor to gobble up several soft snaps.

The people of the state are left to guess what is the motive for this attack upon the law. Of course the failure to cross all the t's in the original bill and to dot all the i's will be proved to be a defect that must disrupt the entire educational system of Florida, and possible mole hill technicalities must be made to appear as mountains that these self-appointed guardians of the public well may be justified in their role of self-abnegated patriots.

Well, we are metaphorically holding our breath, waiting for the smash-up to come; then when the flow of good sets in and the university goes careering through limitless space into the great unknown, we will breathe easier in view of the great intake of satisfaction among the malcontents.—Cocoa and Rockledge News.

The Buckman Bill Fight.

The fight over the Buckman law is in the nature of an attempt to restore the price of Lake City real estate, adjacent to the University, at the expense of the whole citizenship of Florida.—Arcadia News.

Shriners' Unique Publication.

It is out. The "Daily Truth," Tampa edition, Six O'clock Extra, made its appearance yesterday and will be in circulation among Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and would-be Nobles to-day.

George L. Bahl and Fred D. Peer, of Jacksonville, and Douglas Conoley, of Tampa, compose the editorial luminaries whose shafts of wit brilliantly irradiate the pages of this notable journal.

The occasion of the publication is Shriners' Day at the State Fair, November 21. Among the features are the advertisements, notable among them being "Gas Brothers' Drygoods Store, sole agents for Butterfield Patterns," and "Heavy Shrimps' Clothing Co." while "The Fright & Squaw Co., Ke. Graft, Vice-President, and Office Boy," have a neat card.

The paper is full of wisdom as a good Shriner is full of other things after the "Traditional Banquet." Among other startling features it contains the only photographic likeness of Judge John C. White, of this city. Billboards which deface streets, vacant lots and the open country are the only organized opposition to public betterments. In behalf of the societies represented at the Massachusetts conference for town betterment adopted this emphatic protest against and against the invasion of billboard advertising for the following reasons:

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daily war news less. Much attention is now being given to the question, "Who was the real maker of peace at Portsmouth?" Lindon hints that it was some British statesmen with their new Anglo-Japanese treaty, the German emperor is credited with saying that his friend, the czar, was directly the peace maker, allowing President Roosevelt the credit and there are thinking persons who fancy that the elder statesmen of Japan advised the mikado to waive the indemnity, and stop the fighting. The American people are determined that history shall regard Mr. Roosevelt, the strenuous sage of Sagamore Hill, as the man who did it. The great thing after all, is that there is peace, a peace sure to endure till the yellow peril thinks to take a fall out of the Caucasian race. Barring great wars, there will remain much to interest the readers of the news of the day, for nothing is more certain than human restlessness.

It is estimated that in his forthcoming report he may recommend the construction of one battleship, though it is the understanding that the President wants congress to authorize the construction of three, out of the next naval appropriations.

The Secretary of the Navy must be a pretty bold man to take a position so directly opposite to that occupied by the President. It is well known that the President is a strong advocate of a big navy, so big that no nation would dare to trespass upon interests of the United States in any part of the world. And a great many members of congress are in sympathy with his views. The position they take is that with a powerful navy this country would be in a position to be the world's peacemaker. No important step in international affairs would be taken by any other nation without its approval. Of course, to occupy a position like that would be gratifying to the national pride. But if we had such a powerful navy—the most powerful in the world—wouldn't there be danger that we should become overbearing and aggressive in our attitude towards other nations? Wouldn't the tendency of other nations be to combine against us, and wouldn't we, under such circumstances, likely be in trouble pretty nearly all the time?

It is probable that the refusal of the Secretary of War to favor the building of a great navy, particularly while so many changes and improvements are being made in battleships, will be productive of a notable debate in congress. The President is so popular that he is certain to have powerful friends in both houses of congress to uphold his views. And the President may be so displeased with the Secretary of War's attitude in respect to the subject that he will be inclined to ask him to withdraw from the cabinet.

IS THE U. S. NAVY LARGE ENOUGH?
(Savannah News.)

It is stated in the Washington dispatches that Mr. Bonaparte the Secretary of the Navy, is of the opinion that the navy is big enough, and that he will not recommend the construction of any more battleships, except where new ones are necessary to take the places of those considered no longer fit for service.

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PLENTY OF NEWS TO FILL UP THE GAP
Mobile Herald.

The apprehension felt by good people who like a massacre, a holocaust, or a railway wreck on a grand scale in their daily paper, that the cessation of the war in the Orient would make their newspapers dull reading, has not been realized. Germany was prompt to offer cholera as a substitute for a battle, and Japan gallantly rushed forward with the Tokio riots. Mr. Rockefeller bought a wig and then invited the press correspondents to see his Forest Hill grounds, sacrificing time that would have been better spent in the trenches.

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Pale, Thin, Nervous?
Then your blood must be in a very bad condition. You certainly know what to take, then why not take it—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. If you doubt, then consult your doctor. We know what he will say about this grand old family medicine. We have no secret. We publish the formulas of all our medicines. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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YOUR ACCOUNT IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
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It will pay you to investigate our prices before buying your
Hardware, Sash, Doors, Blinds or Lumber.

We also handle Paints, Oils, Brick, Lime and Cement.
We can save you money on everything.

Saunders Mill Company
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SHINGLES, SASH, DOORS, WINDOW GLASS, BUILDING MATERIAL.
Phone 11. H. G. DeSILVA & CO.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENT
Letters Patent according to law:
ARTICLE I.
Name and Place of Business.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned intend to apply to the Governor of the State of Florida, on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1905, for Letters Patent, incorporating them, their associates and successors into a body politic and corporate, under the name of "THE TROPICAL FRUIT COMPANY," under the following proposed Charter and Articles of Incorporation.

A. M. MOSES,
B. E. HIGGS,
M. A. HARRISON.

Articles of Incorporation of The Tropical Fruit Company.
We, the undersigned, do hereby associate ourselves together for the purpose of becoming a body corporate under the laws of the State of Florida, the provisions of which are hereby accepted. The following Articles of incorporation shall constitute and become its Charter upon the issuance of

Letters Patent according to law:
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M. A. HARRISON.

otherwise; also, to construct, erect and operate thereon houses, buildings, light and power plants, machinery and appliances; and in connection therewith to erect, construct, operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines; to furnish water, power, and electricity for power and lighting purposes; and to construct, operate and maintain railways, tramways and roads. Any or all of which said lines of business may be carried on in the State of Florida, in any other State or in any foreign country.

ARTICLE III.
Capital Stock.
The amount of capital stock authorized shall be twenty thousand (\$20,000.00) dollars, divided into two hundred (200) shares, each share of the par value of one hundred (\$100.00) dollars. The capital stock may be issued from time to time fully paid up, in lawful money of the United States, or any such stock not exceeding four-fifths may be issued in consideration of property, labor or services, at a just valuation to be fixed by the incorporators or by the directors at a meeting called for that purpose.

ARTICLE IV.
Term of Existence.
The corporate existence shall commence at the date of Letters Patent upon these Articles of Incorporation and shall continue for ninety-nine (99) years.

ARTICLE V.
Officers and Directors.
The business shall be conducted by a Board of three directors elected by the stockholders annually, but the number of directors may be increased to five at a stockholders' meeting.

The following named incorporators, to-wit: A. M. Moses, B. E. Higgs and M. A. Harrison, shall constitute the first Board of Directors, and conduct the business until those elected at the first annual election shall be qualified.

The annual meeting of the stockholders shall be held on the first Monday in November of each year, and the officers and directors shall be annually elected on that day.

The officers shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and Treasurer, and such other officers as may be provided for in the by-laws.

All officers shall be elected by the Board of Directors immediately after adjournment of the stockholders' annual meeting, and their duties shall be prescribed in the by-laws.

The officers who are to serve until those elected at the annual election in 1906 shall be qualified, shall be: A. M. Moses, President; B. E. Higgs, Vice-President; and M. A. Harrison, Secretary and Treasurer.

ARTICLE VI.
Limit of Indebtedness.
This corporation shall at no time incur an indebtedness or liability exceeding fifty thousand dollars.

ARTICLE VII.
Names and Residences of Incorporators, Etc.
The names and residences of the subscribing incorporators and the amount of stock subscribed for by each of them are as follows:

Name Residences Shares
A. M. Moses, Jacksonville, Fla. 10
B. E. Higgs, Mount Vernon, Ga. 10
M. A. Harrison, Mobile, Alabama 10

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we, the subscribing incorporators, have hereunto set our hands, this 11th day of October, A. D. 1905.

A. M. MOSES,
B. E